

Daily British Colonist.

TWENTY-SIXTH YEAR. VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, TUESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1884. VOLUME XL NO. 41

Daily Colonist.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY, EXCEPT MONDAY
BY D. W. HIGGINS.
THE COLONIST BUILDING, GOVERNMENT ST.
TERMS—INvariably in ADVANCE.
THE DAILY COLONIST—Per Year, (Postage Free to any part of Canada) \$10.
Per Week (if delivered) 25 Cents.
THE WEEKLY COLONIST—Postage free to any part of the Dominion \$3.
Six Months \$15.
Three Months \$8.
SUES EVERY TUESDAY MORNING IN TIME FOR THE MAIL.

Wives, Keep Up Your Music.

It is a great deal better to have music in your home—home made music—than almost anything else. Keep up your practice at the piano, even if some other things get less attention than you wish. Practice every day. In our sprightly contemporary of the Reformed church, Aunt Marjorie says that one hour a day conscientiously given to the piano will keep the beautiful accomplishment which you are acquiring by so many years of study and devotion. You are a busy matron, with something to fill in all the flying moments, and you are contentedly letting your music go, now that the children are taking lessons. The girls monopolize the piano, and they are learning to play beautifully, and your pride in their progress is very great. Nevertheless, it is not well that girls should excel their mother in everything. It is not well that girls should have the drawing room especially set apart for their evenings and their guests, while mother sits upstairs or in the basement. The mother of to-day are quite too prone to retire into the shadowy background, leaving the young ladies to queen in the front. We always like to visit a house where the mother keeps her true place of gentle preeminence. We think mothers would less frequently slip from this, if they cared a very little more about not becoming rusty. A woman should grow more and more charming as she goes on and on in life; also fuller of resources, and, rather than lose any acquisition once gained, she should add to her stock as she approaches middle age. One hour a day, dear madam, will enable you to surprise your husband, as he sits beside the table in the evening, with the same sweet old melodies which you used to play to him in the long ago. One hour a day will give to the fingers and brain the power and magic of harmony, that you will be able to play merrie little polkas and jigs for the children's entertainment, and to criticize, to their delight and profit, the ambitious performances of the older ones. What else will one hour, set apart to a special use, accomplish? It is quite safe to say that, devoted faithfully to the reading of good literature, it will broaden your interest in society and conversation. It is a pity that really well-educated women at home read so few solid books. Want of time is usually pleaded in excuse, whereas it is quite as probably want of inclination or indifference to reading, which is the true reason for the mind's lying fallow. One hour a day, religiously dedicated either to good secular books or to devotional books, will in the course of a year tell upon your mental life in many ways.

A Scoring for Abbey.

CHICAGO, Jan. 24.—Lapses in the presentation of "Lohengrin" by Abbey's company at Haverly's last night, invoked a storm of adverse criticism this morning. All the papers joined in the cry. The third set was entirely omitted, owing to the break down of Campanini, who has been indisposed all week, and due, according to the papers, not to a credible cause. The Tribune declares that in any Italian theatre the chorus and orchestra would have been mobbed if they dared to treat a popular work in the same brutal manner as the chorus and orchestra were treated in "Lohengrin" last night. The critics give undivided praise to Gissel and one or two others. The matter is deemed of sufficient importance to be treated on at length in the local columns, as a great audience was present which displayed marked signs of disapproval.

ROMEO & JULIET.—There is something pathetic and legitimate about this episode of a love scene, and it is in accordance with Hoyle's acknowledged authority in all games. An annual inter-club, however, creeps in, named St. Valentine, who is both regardless of Hoyle or the etiquette of Romeo and Juliet, and walks into the affections in the modern syndicate style. We represent St. Valentine with all his eccentricities. T. N. HUBBS & Co.

PHOSPHATINE is nature's remedy for chronic diseases. PHOSPHATINE will benefit consumptives in any stage. PHOSPHATINE cures sleeplessness, nervousness, &c., &c. PHOSPHATINE does not make fat, but builds flesh. PHOSPHATINE in female weakness is invaluable. For sale by all druggists.

As oasis in the desert is no brighter light to the wandering Arab than a bottle of Dr. Van Buren's Kidney Cure is to the unfortunate sufferer from Kidney Disease. It is a perfect, positive and permanent cure.

ROYALTY.

The Future Prince of Wales and His Fellow-Students.

(Cardiff Times.)
The relations between royal personages and literary men have always been unconventional. There is a story now going about that the Laureate, meeting the Princess of Wales and her sister, the Empress of Russia, frankly explained his difficulty to them, and said he did not know what to call them. The Princess replied, "Why, Minnie and Alice, of course." That is the story, and it probably is only a story. Carlyle's unconventional activity seems to have more grounds for credence. He had an interview with her Majesty, and the position of Prussia as a European Power came up for discussion. The Queen has a well known aversion to sit down. Carlyle was accustomed to sit and talk, and, perhaps, a little to dogmatize. "I think, your Majesty, as this is likely to be a big subject, we had better be seated before we discuss it." The Queen sat and listened and was delighted with the historian. But then Carlyle had a frankness about him that may have been a relief after too many courtiers. I hear that the young Prince at Oxford is winning golden opinions amongst his fellow-students, though his ignorance about common life and early history has considerably surprised his tutor. I am told that it was necessary to explain to him the existence of a dog-tax as a source of national revenue, and of Magna Charta as one of the great factors in the working out of the Constitution. Outside the limits of his bookroom his knowledge seems to be more extensive. When he got on the river he sought to show a new stroke to a fellow-student. That undergraduate was not respectful to the Prince. "You teach your grandmother to—." The speaker did not finish the sentence, remembering who that august relative actually was.

If you are a professional man, an editor, lawyer, clergyman or doctor, so thoroughly overworked that no every mental effort is attended with a sense of weariness, followed by headache and more or less severe nervous prostration, take a dose of Dr. AUSTIN'S PHOSPHATINE along with your meals for a week or two and we are certain it will relieve you. For sale by all druggists.

PERFECT, Positive and permanent are the cures effected by Dr. Van Buren's Kidney Cure. Relief in all cases of Kidney Disease is obtained after a few doses. See that your druggist gives you Dr. Van Buren's Kidney Cure.

J. E. KENNEDY, dispensing chemist, Cobourg, says that no blood purifier that he has ever handled has had such a large sale as Burdock Blood Bitters, and adds, "In no case have I heard a customer say 'ought but words of praise for its remedial qualities.'"

Never forget that at your druggist's you can always obtain Dr. Van Buren's Kidney Cure. It is the only known remedy that speedily relieves all Kidney Diseases, and if persisted in will effect a permanent cure.

Customs and Legal Blanks
Of every description for sale at The Colonial Office.

EDUCATIONAL.

ANGELA COLLEGE

WILL RE-OPEN
ON MONDAY, JANUARY 28th.

January 28th, 1884.

THE COLLEGE SCHOOL, VICTORIA.

HEAD MASTER—THE REV. C. H. BACLEY, M.A.
THE SCHOOL WILL RE-OPEN FOR LEASE
ON MONDAY, JANUARY 14th.

For further particulars apply to the Head Master.

MR. JAMES KAYE,

(Late Principal of the Victoria Public Schools.)
DAY AND EVENING SCHOOL—TILTON
gives in Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Book-keeping and Latin. For particulars enquire at his residence, Fargate street.

WASHINGTON COLLEGE,

Boarding and Day School for Boys.
SEATTLE, W. T.
THIS SCHOOL OFFERS SPECIAL ADVANTAGES to parents desiring to have their sons thoroughly educated, and under constant but kind supervision. The next term begins January 7, 1884. For prospectus or information address—

WASHINGTON COLLEGE,
J. PAUL LARSEN, Business Manager.
References: Hon. Eben Smith, P. B. Miller, M. D., J. M. Kelley, M.D., & Baxter, Esq., G. W. Kellogg, Esq., all of Seattle, W. T.

A more complete list of references may be found in the prospectus.

HIDES AND CALFSKINS.

Highest Market Rates Paid for the above.
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.
PROMPT RETURNS RENDERED.

W. HEATHORN,
VICTORIA BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTURER ANDROCK ISLAND TAUNTON

FURNITURE.

CARPETS, CARPETS, CARPETS.

VELVET AND TAPESTRY.
Largest Stock in Victoria just received

CARPETS, CARPETS, CARPETS.

JOHN WEILER,
FORT STREET, VICTORIA, B. C.

ALSO—A FULL LINE OF
CROCKERY, GLASSWARE,
CHINA

MAJOLICA WARE.

HOME-MADE FURNITURE
SOLD CHEAPER THAN IMPORTED FURNITURE

INTENDING PURCHASERS ARE CORDIALLY
Invited to call and examine these goods of the

J. SEEL
Is now prepared with STEAM POWER and the latest improved machinery to manufacture every class of Furniture at low prices

EXTREMELY LOW PRICES
As will duly competition from imported goods.

Full Endless Stock from \$20 up. Extension Dining Tables from \$12 up. Chairs from \$2.50 up. Satisfactory workmanship guaranteed.

Good turn-out, and a good working man to order. Also, Revised and recent arrivals a large and well selected stock of Tapestry and Brussels.

CARPET, FLOOR OILCLOTH, LINOLEUM, ETC., Which will be sold at the lowest prices for Cash. Window blinds, curtains, cornices and poles, picture frames, mouldings, paravans, etc., etc. Also, a large assortment of upholstered furniture, and a large stock of goods at prices.

J. SEEL, Government Street, 120.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

PRIVATE BILLS.
A BILL FOR THE PURPOSE OF AMENDING THE ACTS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, WITHIN THE PURVIEW OF THE "BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN ACT, 1857," RELATIVE TO THE ERECTION OF A BRIDGE, THE MAKING OF A ROAD, TURNPIKE ROAD, OR TELEGRAPH LINE; THE CONSTRUCTION OR IMPROVEMENT OF A HARBOUR, CANAL, LOCK, DAM OR SLIDE, OR OTHER WORK, THE GRANTING OF A RIGHT OF FERRY, THE GRANTING OF ANY PARTICULAR TRADE OR CALLING, OR OF ANY JUNK SHOPS COMPANY, OR OTHERWISE FOR GRANTING TO ANY INDIVIDUAL OR INDIVIDUALS ANY EXCLUSIVE OR PECULIAR RIGHTS OR PRIVILEGES, OR FOR DOING ANY MATTER OR THING WHICH IN ITS OPERATION WOULD AFFECT THE RIGHTS OR PROPERTY OF OTHER PARTIES, OR RELATE TO ANY PARTICULAR CLASS OF THE COMMUNITY, OR FOR MAKING AN AMENDMENT OF A LIKE NATURE TO ANY FORMER ACT, shall give a Notice, clearly and distinctly specifying the nature and object of the application, to be published as follows:—

A notice inserted in the BRITISH COLUMBIA GAZETTE and in one newspaper published in the District affected, or if there be no newspaper published therein, then in a newspaper in the District nearest to the place in which the application is made.

Such notice shall be continued in each case for a period of at least six weeks, during the interval of time between the close of the next preceding Session and the consideration of the Bill.

Before any Bill for the purpose of amending the Acts of the House, the person or persons intending to petition for such Bill shall, upon giving the notice prescribed by the preceding rule, also at the same time and in the same manner, give notice of the rates which they intend to use, the extent of the privilege, the height of the arches, the interval between the abutments or piers for the passage of rafts and boats, and mentioning also whether they intend to erect a drawbridge or not, and the dimensions of the same.

THORNTON FELL,
Clerk of the Legislative Assembly.

ORIENTAL HOTEL,

YATES STREET, VICTORIA, B. C.
WM. McKEON - PROPRIETOR.

A FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.
ROOMS SINGLE OR IN SUITES.
TEA, N. B.—NO DARK ROOMS.

TABLE SERVED WITH ALL THE DELICACIES OF THE SEASON.

This Hotel has just been built, and everything is new and perfect.

SUBDIVISION LOTS NOS. 7, 18 AND 20, TO PAZE AVENUE, VICTORIA DISTRICT.

WHO HAS THE CERTIFICATE OF TITLE OF the Victoria Medals of Victoria, Province of British Columbia, to the above mentioned lots, bearing date the 15th June, 1883, has been lost and application has been made for a duplicate of such certificate. Notice in other form hereby given that the said duplicate will be issued unless cause be shown to the contrary in writing within one month from the date hereof.

CHAS. JAS. LEIGHT,
Acting Registrar General.

Land Registry Office, 10th January, 1884.

NORTH AND SOUTH SAANICH AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

A GRAND RAIL WILL BE GIVEN UNDER the auspices of the above society.

ON FRIDAY, 1ST FEBRUARY,
At Agricultural Hall, South Saanich. TICKS 25c, and admitting a gentleman and ladies, 50c.

SPENCER & HASTINGS,
LANDSCAPE & PORTRAIT PHOTOGRAPHERS,
FORT STREET.

INSTANTANEOUS PHOTOGRAPHY A SPECIALTY. Enlargements in Water Colors and Crayons. The public are invited to call and examine our specimens.

BRITISH COLUMBIA MILLING & MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the office of the British Columbia Express Company, Victoria, on MONDAY, the 4th day of February next, at half past seven o'clock a.m., to receive the Directors' Report, to elect Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of other business as may then and there be submitted.

The transfer books will be closed between the 21st day of January and the 4th day of February, both days inclusive.

Dated the 10th day of January, 1884.
(By Order)
J. G. TATLOW,
Secretary.

REAL ESTATE.

FARMS FOR SALE.

THE FARM OF THE LATE ALPHONSE VERHEul, on the Saanich Road, containing 700 acres, together with Dwelling, Buildings, &c.

THE FARM OF THE LATE THOMAS SKETCH, East Saanich Road, containing 100 acres, together with Dwelling, buildings, &c.

Apply to G. A. STELLY, Victoria, 10th January, 1884.

THE REPORTED SALE

OF MR. HOGAN'S GOVERNMENT STREET PROPERTY was held at 8 o'clock, at Forster's Hall on Friday, 26th inst.

By Mr. J. H. HOGAN, Auctioneer.

NOTICE.
WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO FURNISH BUILDING PLOTS and perfect plans for house and garden, Dwelling Houses, According to their own Plans.

25% Payment to be made by monthly installments. For particulars apply to CHAS. JAS. LEIGHT, 10th January, 1884.

KNIGHTS OF THE MASONS.
FAR WEST LODGE, NO. 1, B. C.

REGULAR CONVENTIONS ON EACH FRIDAY of the month at 8 o'clock, at Forster's Hall on Thursday, 26th inst.

Separating, Knights, and all invited. R. JAMESON, R. of R. & S. 10th January, 1884.

LAND REGISTRY ORDINANCE, 1870.
Victoria Town Lots Nos. 1867 and 1872.

WHEREAS THE CERTIFICATE OF TITLE OF the Victoria Medals of Victoria, Province of British Columbia, to the above mentioned lots, bearing date the 15th June, 1883, has been lost and application has been made for a duplicate of such certificate. Notice in other form hereby given that the said duplicate will be issued unless cause be shown to the contrary in writing within one month from the date hereof.

CHAS. JAS. LEIGHT,
Acting Registrar General.

Land Registry Office, 10th January, 1884.

VIENNA MARKET

NEW AND ENLARGED PREMISES.
NEW GOODS AND LOW PRICES

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS THE HONOR to announce that he has received his

POULTRY, FISH AND FRUIT MARKET

TO GOVERNMENT STREET, nearly opposite to the Victoria Hotel.

He is now prepared to supply Families, Hotels & Dealers with the freshest and best descriptions of articles. California Fruits received by every steamer from San Francisco, Butter, Cheese, Fruit and Vegetables, and a well selected stock of

GROCERIES AND CONFECTIONERY. Always on hand.

GEO. VIENNA

J. P. BURGESS, UNDERTAKER

CARPENTER AND BUILDER.

FOR LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S BOUTS

THE NUBIAN

TO BE HAD ONLY AT THE

B. C. BOOT & SHOE STORE,

GOVERNMENT STREET.

H. MANSELL.

N. B.—To prove it try one bottle. Extensively used in the Army and Navy.

GRAND PACIFIC HOTEL,

COR. JOHNSON AND STORE STREETS, VICTORIA, B. C.

THIS NEW THREE-STORY FIRE-PROOF BRICK building was expressly built for an hotel, with SIXTY WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, and is one of the best located houses in the city.

25 CENTS PER DAY. DOLLAR PER DAY AND BREAKFAST. ROOMS SINGLE OR IN SUITES.

THE TABLE WILL BE SUPPLIED WITH THE BEST OF THE MARKET AFFORDS.

And this Bar will be found well stocked with the Best Brands of WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

DAVID ELLIS, PROPRIETOR.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW HOLIDAY GOODS

EX ELDER THIS DAY (SATURDAY), 1st Dec., 1883.

The White House

GOVERNMENT STREET
IS IN RECEIPT OF A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS!

SUITABLE FOR THE HOLIDAYS AND FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

FUR-LINED CIRCULARS AND JACKETS

For Ladies, Misses and Children.

NEW OTTOMAN SILKS, SATIN D'AYONS AND SCRAHS.

LATEST STYLES IN CHECKED DRESS COODS,

BEIGES & HEATHER MIXTURES, BLACK AND COLORED FRENCH CASHMERE AND MERINOS, SILK VELVETS AND VELVET RIBBONS IN BLACK AND COLORS.

ZEPHYR GOODS AND UMBRELLAS, INITIAL AND FANCY BORDERED HANDKERCHIEFS in Handsome Boxes containing half-dozen each.

KNIT WOOL GOODS!

New Style BUTTONS in great variety, PLUSH BAGS AND SATCHELS, GLOVE and HANDKERCHIEF BOXES,

SOLID SILVER & FANCY JEWELRY

In Unique and Beautiful Designs.

LAMB AND PLUSH LINED KID GLOVES, SILK HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR, New Laces, Ruchings and Ties, Millinery, Feathers and Flowers.

HOUSE FURNISHINGS,

Blankets, Sheetings, Comforters, Flannels, Table Linens, Muslins, Knitting Yarns

FOR LARGEST VARIETY! FOR NEWEST STYLES! And FOR BEST VALUE! Go to

THE WHITE HOUSE

de2 HUTCHESON, YOUNG & CO.

GUARDIAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

11 LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... TWO MILLION POUNDS
TOTAL FUNDS..... TWO MILLION NINE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-ONE THOUSAND POUNDS

For Insuring Buildings, Merchandise, etc., against Loss or Damage by Fire. Losses adjusted without reference to Home Office.

TURNER, BERTON & CO., Agents.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.,

61 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

FIRE FUND..... ONE MILLION TWO HUNDRED AND SEVENTY THOUSAND POUND
REVENUE..... ONE MILLION ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SEVEN THOUSAND POUND

Losses Adjusted Here. TURNER, BERTON & CO., Agents for the Mainland.

HARTFORD INSURANCE COMPANY,

HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

ASSETS..... FOUR MILLION FOUR HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SEVEN THOUSAND DOLLARS

Losses Adjusted Here. TURNER, BERTON & CO., Agents.

S. C. BURRIS, ARCHITECT & SUPERINTENDENT.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS FURNISHED, and the usual business of an architect attended to. OFFICE, Government street, next to L. W. Brown's.

LONDON MEAT MARKET.

NOTICE.
THE UNDERSIGNED BEG TO ANNOUNCE that they will open the

LONDON MEAT MARKET,

COR. DOUGLAS AND YATES STREETS, To-morrow, Saturday, 19th.

The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

U. S. NELSON & CO.

MRS. B. HARRIS, FANCY GOODS & YANKEE NOTIONS

PLAIN SEWING AND SHIRT MAKING, FANCY CARDS FOR DECORATING ROOMS, A LARGE STOCK OF HAIR WORK JUST ARRIVED

Shampooing and Ladies' Hair Dressing. READY MADE LADIES UNDERWEAR.

FORT ARREY, ABOVE BLANCHARD, call

FOR SALE—TO LET.

SALMON CANNERY

ON FRASER RIVER, B. C., ONE OF THE MOST complete establishments on the Pacific Coast, with all the latest improved labor saving machinery and general equipment, in prime order. Capacity, 1,000 cases per day. Superior dwelling house and all modern comforts, situated on New Westminster and three from the C. P. Railway.

FOR SALE.
For full particulars apply to Messrs. B. H. HARRIS & SONS, New Westminster, or Messrs. ROBERT WARD & CO., Victoria, B. C.

COAL LANDS FOR SALE.

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF THE PROPERTY known as the Baynes' round Coal Mine will be received by the undersigned up to 12 o'clock on 3rd February, the 7th day of February next.

The property consists of 124 acres of freehold land and 20 acres of land reserved from the Government for 31 years (about 10 years expired) at a rental of \$200 per annum, with the privilege of renewal for a further term of 21 years. The land borders on Baynes' Sound. A line of railway is graded throughout the whole depth of the property to the wharves, where there is a good depth of water and safe anchorage.

Further particulars can be obtained and plan of the property with an application, to the undersigned between 12 and 2 o'clock daily, at his office, Langley street.

January 24th, 1884. C. W. R. THOMSON, 10th January, 1884.

FOR SALE.

A SORREL MARE, KIND AND GENTLE, suitable for a lady to drive, would do well on a farm, or as a harness mare, weight 1400 lbs. Or a Bay gelding, 4 years old, weight 1000 lbs., guaranteed to work either male or female. Apply to J. H. ADAMS, 10th January, 1884.

VALUABLE FARM TO BE LEASED.

THE FARM known as STRAWBERRY VALE or Kriemhild farm, situated about three miles from Victoria City, contains about 200 acres of freehold, and lying partly in Victoria District and partly in Esquimalt District, with a water front on Forbes Inlet, with dwelling house, barn, stabling, outbuildings, etc. Part of this farm has been under cultivation for 10 years. For further particulars apply to J. H. ADAMS, 10th January, 1884.

FOR SALE

1440 ACRES CHOICE DELTA LANDS 3 miles from father's Landing on the trunk wagon road, two other roads running through the premises. Apply to E. A. WADHAM, 10th January, 1884.

MONEY TO LOAN

ON MORTGAGE AT LOW RATES. TOWN LOTS AND FARMING LANDS FOR SALE OR LEASE. ALLOP & MASON, Government street.

TENDERS.

BARQUE "CONNAUGHT."

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF THE Barque "CONNAUGHT," as she now lies in Victoria Harbor, will be received by the undersigned up to 20th February next.

We do not bind ourselves to accept the lowest or any tender. Further particulars can be obtained on application to WELCH, RITCHIE & CO., Victoria, 28th Jan., 1884.

PERRY FARM, CACHE CREEK.

TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE undersigned UP TO DATE OF 1ST MARCH, 1884.

For the purchase of the above property, consisting of 600 acres of Agricultural Land, under fence, with 11 Horses, 80 sheep and a complete set of Agricultural Implements, Wagons, Harness, etc.

ALSO—A half interest in one eight horse Thoroughbred. There are 400 tons of Hay now on the farm, the balance of which will be sold with the farm or separately, at the option of the purchaser.

Daily Colonist.

TUESDAY MORNING, JAN. 29th, 1884.

L. P. FISHER, Advertising Agent, 21 Merchants Exchange, St. James Street, is authorized to receive all advertisements for the columns of this paper.

THE COLONIST.

(DAILY EDITION)
PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING (EXCEPT MONDAY)
By D. W. HIGGINS.

SUBSCRIPTION—25 cents per week, delivered in all parts of the city, or 50 per annum (in advance) mailed to any part of Canada.

TRANSIENT ADVERTISING—Per line solid nonpareil—First insertion 10 words, each subsequent insertion 5 words. Advertisements not inserted every day 10 cents per line each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than \$1.00.

SPECIAL NOTICES—From local notices or reading matter, 10 cents per line each insertion or \$1.50 per month. If inserted in columns, 50 cents per line each insertion or \$7.50 per month. No special notice inserted for less than \$2.00.

REGULAR COMMERCIAL ADVERTISING—For notices of business, 10 cents per line each insertion or \$1.50 per month. For notices of business, 10 cents per line each insertion or \$1.50 per month. For notices of business, 10 cents per line each insertion or \$1.50 per month.

Not more than one week—30 cents.
More than one week and not more than one month—40 cents.
More than one month and not more than one year—50 cents.

No advertisement under this classification inserted for less than \$2.50, and accepted only for every day insertion.

Liberal Allowance on yearly contracts.
WEEKLY ADVERTISEMENTS—Ten cents a line, solid nonpareil, each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than \$1.00.

Where Cuts are inserted they must be ALL METAL. Not mounted on Wood.

Advertisements unaccompanied by specific instructions inserted till ordered.

\$20 REWARD
WILL BE PAID FOR THE ARREST AND CONVICTION of any person who may steal The Colonist from the desk of a subscriber.

MR. BRIGHT IN YORKSHIRE.

Mr. Bright made, about Christmas, a most interesting speech at Koughley, in the West Riding of Yorkshire. Mr. Bright spoke of the part that that riding had taken in the Reform Bill of 1832 and in the abolition of the corn laws. He considered that no portion of the United Kingdom had greater claims to the honor of promoting those reforms than the West Riding. He said he was pleased to meet with many gentlemen whom he had met 40 years ago and who had assisted Mr. Cobden and himself in the anti-corn law battle. Up to the present the political life of the kingdom had been almost wholly centered in the towns, and had it not been for the towns there would have been no Reform Bill, and scarcely any of the good measures which the country has obtained during the past 50 years would have been carried but for the public opinion of the towns. If they went back to the prominent men of the past two generations, such as Fox, Pitt, Burke and Sheridan, they were occupied with questions which were of little or no interest to the country—with those internal questions of foreign policy, foreign complications, foreign wars, which brought upon the country the evils of an immense waste of blood and treasure. The misery and the discontent which this policy had engendered was occasioned by the misconduct of statesmen and the ignorance of the people. If the statesmen of the reign of George III. instead of endeavoring to coerce America to pay taxes without representation, instead of endeavoring to put a certain family upon the throne of France, had directed their intellects to what was just and necessary for the well-being of the people of the United Kingdom, they would not have cities filled with miserable classes, and they would not have had Ireland today in a state of rebellion. A vast deal of what was complained of now had its origin in the negligence, the wars and the crimes of those whom they were obliged to call their ancestors. He said that greater harm had been done by the representatives of the boroughs and the counties was necessary. The House of Lords was not absolutely untractable. As long as they were able to resist, and had a very large party in the House of Commons to back them, they would resist, but when the countries were liberalized, necessity would make the mother of invention and of a good many other things, and their high and mighty lordships would begin to think they had not done much so far. But at the present time their apparent business was to see that they had nothing to do, and to treat with indignity measures which the government were unable to get through the House of Commons until nearly the close of the session. He hoped that the government would be able to produce a franchise bill that would meet the expectations of the Liberal party. The Tories admitted that the opinion of the country was made up of the question of the franchise, and that the question of the franchise was to give to the population of the counties the same political freedom that the population of the boroughs have for several years enjoyed. Under the present law every borougher in the franchise is higher. It is higher than it was intended to be. It is based upon a rating, and the rating being higher than the rental it greatly restricts the privileges of the franchise in the counties.

BRITISH OCCUPATION OF EGYPT.

The government of the United Kingdom finds that good intentions are not always realized. Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues gave a public pledge that the government would, at an early day, withdraw from the military occupation of Egypt. That promise was unquestionably honestly made. No one will deny that when the pledge was given Mr. Gladstone intended to keep it. Arabi, as a disturbing influence, was expelled from Egypt. Skilled financiers were employed to revise Egyptian taxation, and to restore order in the department of finance, and Sir Evelyn Wood set himself vigorously to work to reorganize the Egyptian army. The military movements of El Mahdi have disturbed the course resolved upon. Sudan is in possession of the False prophet. The English government have intimated to the khedive that they will not undertake to reconquer Sudan or to hold the country of the Upper Nile. They will defend the country from Assouan to the Mediterranean, but they will not undertake to reconquer Sudan or to hold the country of the Upper Nile or the great region south of the desert. They do not object

to the Khedive's employment of his own troops. The English troops at present in Egypt are not likely soon to be withdrawn. The necessity of the case forbids evacuation at present. Alexandria or Cairo must now be recognized as a connecting link between India and the United Kingdom, as well as between the United Kingdom and Australia. Everything at present looks as if Turkish rule in Lower Egypt was at an end, and that of Great Britain had begun.

KOOTENAY.

Mr. Sprout's Report on That Interesting Country.

FIRST NOTICE.

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try where a wagon road is not likely to be required. Confusion arises when these areas are lumped under one word "Kootenay," in discussing some matters appertaining to the district. The question, always, is, which of these three covered areas of Kootenay are you speaking of?

For instance, on a strictly topographic view, it follows from what is said above as to the natural formation of Kootenay Lake region, that the only possible way in which Canada can try to get at the trade of that region, if ever there will be trade, is by the proposed "Ainsworth railway," which breaks through one of the rugged sides of the "horseshoe" at its only creek.

Without a road, or railway, through the cut or depression stretching west from Kootenay Lake to the Columbia, all the trade of Kootenay Lake region must be with the United States. Nature has shut argument on this question by mountain walls and unmovable water.

A complete account of the navigability of the Columbia from its headwaters to the boundary, a distance of 400 miles, also for some distance below the boundary, is contained in the report. We need here only mention that the longest stretch of river navigation in the province is on the Columbia, and that it appears that Death Rapids is the real head of navigation for the purposes of the Ainsworth scheme.

The fine navigation of the lower Kootenay is thus described: "From Bonner's Ferry, 60 miles down the Kootenay river, to the British boundary, and thence farther down the river, 35 miles, to Kootenay lake, the navigation is good for any sized vessel. The river runs much. It is 500 to 600 feet deep, and the current is with few snags and a gentle current. The low, soft banks are favorable for steamboat landings almost everywhere."

As regards the climate, Mr. Sprout gives a good description as is possible in the absence of records, specifying the various climatic subdivisions under the heads above mentioned, and stating clearly the circumstances that determine the character of the climate. He happily calls the great western valley which lies open to the south "a land of warmth among the mountains." We have only space for the following: "The climate of the whole district of Kootenay is healthy, and less severe than its mountainous surface and surroundings would lead one to expect. On a broad general comparison, it more resembles that of the region from Clinton southward, than of any other region in the province. The difference is caused mainly by the following natural features: "In a young country like ours, a wide plateau like that of Yale district, but is more mountainous and has, at least in its interior, narrow valleys that lie higher above the sea. On the other hand, Kootenay has greater water areas in its rivers and lakes, and is open than Yale district to the south, whence warm air is drawn."

On the subject of scenery, by no means a merely aesthetic consideration, Mr. Sprout makes the following interesting remarks: "In a young country like ours, the question of scenery takes an inferior place, unlike its position in crowded England, where, lately, a House of Commons committee rejected their bills for 'railway and mineral development, on the expressed ground that 'serious injury would have been done to the beauty of scenery in the Cumberland lake district.' But the question, for simply utilitarian considerations, is not without interest to us, now that a railway is opening up a new country. The scenery of Kootenay, though much of it was not seen by me, owing to the prevalence of smoke, and I did not visit the grander parts of the district, may confidently be said to be fine. It is of a character to attract tourists, and the possible contributions of tourists to the business of the Switzerland of America should not be overlooked. What has already been said of the general surface of the country, must, to a great extent, have anticipated what can be said of its scenery. The district, as a whole, has the same means of variety of outline and variety of color, and the features of many localities that I remember are grouped so as to form impressive combinations."

Of the country through which the proposed Ainsworth railway is to pass, the following account is given: "I will now mention the strip along the Kootenay river from the outlet of Kootenay lake to the Columbia river. The river has a southerly trend in its crossing. Its outlet from the lake is described by Mr. Fitch as follows: 'The line of the proposed Ainsworth railway is longitudinally through the above strip, but on approaching the Columbia, it may perhaps be made to turn northerly and come in less a couple of miles above the mouth of the Kootenay river. This would avoid the "Kootenay rapids" of the Columbia, which are immediately above the mouth of the Kootenay river. Whether that northerly turn could improve the railway route is not known, as only a reconnaissance of the locality has been made as yet.'

The width of the Kootenay varies in this portion of its course, but probably averages about 400 feet. The number of portages depends as I have said, somewhat on the stage of water. At high water, canoes can run the first rapids at the outlet. Speaking of the river in August, the whole stream, a mile and a half down from the above rapids, falls sheer about 12 feet. The rapids immediately above this fall are immediately below it, together with the fall, probably cause a total fall at this place of about 20 feet in quarter of a mile. After 3 or 4 miles farther of rapid water, navigable by canoes, another 10 feet fall is reached, beyond which a similar stretch brings the traveller to the big falls. These consist of two falls separated by rapids, each fall about 25 feet, but estimates vary much. The portage is 2 1/2 miles. An expansion below the falls, with islands in it at some points, is to the south, affords fine scenery. Onward for 10 miles the water generally is rapid and very rough. In parts, leading to a bad rapid where a portage of 12 miles is necessary. A mile of comparatively tame water thence reaches the Columbia. It is unnecessary to say that such a stream is useless as a commercial waterway."

The land on both sides is rough, as might be expected in a narrow break through the hills. The margin of the river is not terraced, but is struck by low spurs of the hills that make numerous ravines. There are no "box" canyons or formidable rocky bluffs that cannot be for the most part avoided by a road or railway. "The rock chiefly is loose granite. It is neither an easy place, nor is it, I am told, from an engineering point of view, a very difficult place for a railway."

There is no agricultural or grazing land with a description within this portion of the reserve. The timber is inferior and scanty, and has suffered much from fires. The Indians say there is a quantity of white pine, of Shum lake, but that a long way beyond the 6-mile reserve, the Shum lake itself being about 30 miles in length."

It is known that gold existed, and probably may still be found, in this section, from the experience of miners who, in the old days, got considerable quantities of gold on the southern tributary of the Kootenay, in this part of its course, known as "Forty Nine creek." I could not hear anything of other minerals in this strip."

ROOTEANAY LAKE. The description of Kootenay lake shows that as an agricultural and grazing area, the surrounding region is not worth talking about. The timber capabilities are summed up as follows: "I do not consider the timber of Kootenay lake is of any considerable value at present. It is an inferior body of timber in itself, and is hardly available owing to its location, for the supply of Canadian markets east of the Rockies. There are better timber tracts yet untouched in the United States territory immediately to the southward—in Pack River Pass for instance, also Snake river, etc."

The position of Kootenay lake mining is thus succinctly stated: "Very little is known of the mineral resources of Kootenay lake. It looks like a mining region, and prospectors for paying gold diggings are anxious that they will be struck. The old galena ledge on the east side, which contains silver, has again attracted attention, owing to the approach of railways to the district, and, perhaps, more largely owing to improvements in the process of separating the silver from the lead, which create hopes that such low grade ore may now be handled profitably. Other ledges, which, it is said, contain more silver in the ore, were discovered last year on the west side of the lake. Several practical men who were sent in 1882 to examine the region generally and spent several months in exploration, were, I am informed, satisfied with its promising character. It is probable, therefore, that the region is a good silver mining region. A single paying mine on Kootenay lake, or the erection of smelting works, would open a new mineral industry that would be of great importance to the province. Silver bearing galena mining especially requires capital, experience, and economical management."

THE C. P. R. GUARANTEE. The Story Said to be a Gigantic Jobbing Scheme.

(From Our Own Correspondent.) MONTREAL, Jan. 17.—The news of the speech from the Throne announcing the failure of the Canadian Pacific Company to obtain the required capital to complete the road by the sale of their stock has caused some excitement among the financial circles here, especially among the operators on the Stock Exchange. The afternoon session was over before the despatches had been read, otherwise, it is believed, there would have been a drop in stocks, which is expected to occur to-morrow. Although the announcement seemed to fall like a bombshell in some quarters, a director of a leading bank was not surprised at all, and said that this had long been known in close financial circles, and that the only way out of the difficulty was for the Government to take over the stock of the company itself and advance the required capital. Another opinion expressed to your correspondent by a prominent politician in this city is that the story is very probably the outcome of a gigantic stock jobbing scheme. He said the Canadian Pacific Syndicate practically controlled the Government, who were pledged to carry out the completion of the road, and if they succeeded in getting a Government guarantee of 4 or 5 per cent, for a period of fifteen or twenty years instead of the present terms, it would doubtless have the effect of materially enhancing their stock and increasing the ultimate profits of the company, who, he thought, from all accounts, should be in a position to complete their contract without further assistance from the Government.

SINGULAR CONTRASTS.

A Bridegroom Locked in a Vestry while His Bride is being Married to Her Father.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 15.—A few days ago a fashionable throng gathered at the Church of the Epiphany to witness the marriage of Wilson Mitchell to Fanny Elizabeth Kessler, daughter of Mrs. Kessler, jr. The bride was conducted to the altar by her father, but Mitchell failed to appear. The clergyman, not understanding the situation, proceeded with the ceremony, supposing Mr. Kessler was the groom. The excitement among those present was intense, but no one spoke. Finally Mitchell rushed into the church and informed the minister he had got into the vestry and was locked in. The ceremony was then properly performed. The affair has just been made public, and caused a great stir.

A MALE CONVICT at the French penitentiary of Cayenne recently obtained permission to marry a female convict, but as the man was a widower, the governor declared it was necessary first to obtain a certificate of the death of his first wife. A communication was addressed to the authorities, but the mail returned without reply. The convict insisting that the ceremony should be no longer delayed, the governor said: "But what is to prove that your first wife is dead?" The reply of the convict was satisfactory on this point—"I'm here for having killed her!" and the nuptial ceremony went on.

John G. Saxe had a ready wit, which never hung fire when the time came to use it. Many years ago he was lecturing in a small town in Michigan, where his brother lived. One day a drug store took fire from phosphorus, which filled the place with suffocating fumes. Peter Saxe was a large, fine-looking man of distinguished appearance. He saw the commotion and came running up the street and thrust his head in at the door. The phosphorus fumes took his breath away, and he fell on his knees in the doorway. John G. came up soon after, and said in his dry way, "Pete, I always knew you would fall on your knees as soon as you smelled brimstone."

LADY COLIN CAMPBELL'S DIVORCE. A Great Sensation Promised in the London Courts.

Lady Colin Campbell, nee Miss Gertrude Blood, whose coming suit for divorce promises to create a great sensation in the London courts, was married to Lord Colin Campbell on July 21st, 1881, at the Chapel Royal in the Savoy. The Princess Louise and the Duke of Argyll, and his wife was the youngest daughter of Edmond Maghlin Blood, of Brickhill, county Clara, Ireland. On the wedding morning the sun shone brightly, but not so overpoweringly as on previous days, on the grass and trees that make the small churchyard of the Savoy Chapel so beautiful, while the friends of Miss Blood and Lord Colin Campbell were assembling to witness their marriage. Some of the youthful bridesmaids had arrived very early, and were much exercised as to whether they were to fall into the bridal procession at the gate or at the church door. The latter proved to be the order of the day. Shortly after six ladies, in their pretty pale blue, lace-trimmed dresses, minifichus and mob caps, had ranged themselves in readiness for the bride. The Princess Louise arrived leaning on the arm of the Duke of Argyll. The bridegroom was the youngest son of the Duke of Argyll, and his wife was the youngest daughter of Edmond Maghlin Blood, of Brickhill, county Clara, Ireland. On the wedding morning the sun shone brightly, but not so overpoweringly as on previous days, on the grass and trees that make the small churchyard of the Savoy Chapel so beautiful, while the friends of Miss Blood and Lord Colin Campbell were assembling to witness their marriage. Some of the youthful bridesmaids had arrived very early, and were much exercised as to whether they were to fall into the bridal procession at the gate or at the church door. The latter proved to be the order of the day. 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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

ESTERDAY.

Jan. 28.—Str Geo. E. Starr, Pt Townsend.
Str R. Dunsmuir, New Westminster.
Str Ruby, Burrard Inlet.
Str Western Star, New Westminster.

CLEARED.

Jan. 29.—Str R. Dunsmuir, Nanaimo.
Str Ruby, Nanaimo.
Str Geo. E. Starr, Pt Townsend.

PASSENGERS.

Perate GEO. E. STARR, from Puget Sound—Mrs Montgomery and child, T. J. Mathers and wife, Jas. O'Neill and wife, J. Jones and wife, H. Cowan, Jas. Kennedy, H. Rothchild, E. H. Levy, H. Jones and child, H. Ross, E. C. Darby, A. D. Attridge.

CONSISTENCES.

Perate GEO. E. STARR, from Puget Sound—John Weiler, A. Ozer, M. R. Tye, O. Brown, N. Ross, Jos. Gossnell, H. Bessel, J. Montgomery, Capt J. Irving.

MARRIED.

In this city, on the 27th inst., at the residence of the bride, Mr. H. Starr, M. J. Mathers and wife, (Tietjen & Levy) to Miss Plumbe Levy. No cards.

AUCTION SALES TO-DAY.

J. P. DAVIES & CO. will sell at 11 o'clock, on the premises, the billiard tables, etc., contained in the Garrick's Head Billiard room.

Cariboo Dispatch.

(Special to The Colonist.)

BARKERVILLE, JAN. 27.

Last evening the Barkerville Co. washed up one hundred and two ounces, making a total for week one hundred and sixty-seven ounces. They are still on good ground. Other claims down the creek have commenced taking out pay.

Weather very fine.

What Some People Say.

"That the local 'slogger' has gone into training to meet Sullivan. Sullivan is a saloon keeper. The local man's friend says he has 'beaten' every saloon keeper in town and will have no difficulty in 'beating' the Boston man if the latter will trust him for the drinks."

"That it is stated on the authority of Mr. Broadly, the eminent English lawyer who defended Arabi Pasha, that Messrs. Bannet and Barnum actually offered £250,000 for him, the Egyptian rebel to get £1,000 to himself. Mr. Bannet wished the services of Arabi first as a correspondent for twelve months and then to hand him over to Barnum. The offer was made to Lord Palmerston."

"That Mrs. Langtry while in New York, had to faint at the end of an act, and fall back upon a lounge. Owing to some mis-calculation she stepped too far back before falling and lay on a back and somewhat over the lounge as neatly as any professional acrobat could have done. Nevertheless she landed right side, with lightness and quickness of a kitten, the feat winning a merry call before the curtain, to which she responded with many blushes."

"That one leap year privilege which ladies will appreciate is that of going in company of two or more to the opera or theatre without male escort—and paying for their own tickets. It is so jolly, you know."

"That the girls have already formed their plans for leap year. To the bashful lover they will say, 'Do you like home made bread?' If he says 'Yes,' the reply will be 'Verily I can take.' Then if he does not take the hint they will seize both his hands, fall on their knees and put the question direct."

"That Lord Wolsey has taken up the role of a military alarmist. He informed his hearers at St. James Hall recently that he did not believe in universal peace. He went on to remark 'that he found every nation in Europe was arming and, most sensible people—those not carried away by warlike or party politics—must feel that there was coming over the world some terrible war.'"

"That the Queen's granddaughter, Princess Elizabeth, daughter of the late Princess Alice, is going to marry the Grand Duke Sergius of Russia. The Princess is 19, has her mother's beauty with a heightened grace of expression, and is said to be very intelligent and even learned for her age. The Grand Duke Sergius is the son of the late czar and therefore brother to the present one."

"That the Oratorio of Esther will shortly be presented here by amateurs who will be led by a distinguished musical professor."

"That farms in the Fraser valley and New Westminster and Port Moody property may be obtained from C. D. RAND, Real Estate Broker, New Westminster."

"That parties desiring The Colonist containing the latest telegrams daily, left at their residences or places of business may leave their names at the publication office."

"That we notice that Lee and Hanlan are boarding at The Brunswick."

"That Portland continues to suffer severely from the disastrous fall in railway stock values."

"That Edward Hanlan has accepted the invitation of the Hyacks of New Westminster to attend their ball on Friday evening. There are also several other invited guests going up from this city."

"That a citizen who on Sunday rejoiced in the possession of 17 game fowls, was shocked yesterday morning to find them all lying dead in the henery, having been torn to pieces by some wild animal."

An Opening.

Nearly every day active and intelligent young men arrive here from the east in search of employment. In many cases they do not find an opportunity and some go away disappointed. There are some fields that at present are unworked. We know of one in particular which promises for a small investment a good return. A year ago there were no newsboys in Seattle. Then an enterprising man came along and opened a news and cigar stand and a corps of newsboys was hired to call on the streets and at the steamboat landings. The sales of papers in that town have increased fourfold and the organizer is making money hand over fist. A similar enterprise, if established here and properly conducted, would pay from the start."

EMPIRE BAKERY AND GROCERY.—Mr. J. C. McLaren has re-opened the well known Empire Bakery at the corner of Fort and Blanchard streets, and will deliver goods in any part of the city. Mr. McLaren's reputation as a baker is unrivaled and parties dealing with him may do so with confidence."

FORFEIT COURT.—All things forfeited by repossessing and Lane Sam, ditto, were remanded until to-morrow."

Fourth Provincial Legislative Assembly.

SECOND SESSION.

MONDAY, JAN. 28.

Prayers by the Rev. Mr. Watson.

Hon. Mr. Robson presented petition from the Woman's Christian Temperance Union Society.

MOTION.—Mr. Orr obtained leave to introduce a bill intituled "An Act to amend the Municipality Acts, 1881, 1882 and 1883."

First reading to-morrow.

Mr. Pooley obtained leave to introduce a bill intituled "An act to amend the Land Registry Ordinance, 1870."

PRIVILEGE.—Hon. Mr. Robson stated that in Saturday's issue of the Standard an article appeared referring to the previous day's debate on the Chinese bill, in the course of which he (Mr. Robson) was credited with having "avowed" that the Chinese bills were "shams to deceive the Dominion government,"—"to pull the wool over their eyes," etc., but, strange to say, no report whatever of what he said appeared in the columns of the paper devoted to legislative proceedings.

The unfairness of such a course must be sufficiently obvious. He need hardly remind the house that he had used no such language as was imputed to him, nor language that could possibly be so construed.

On the contrary, he contended, with the hon. member for Victoria (Mr. T. Davie) that the provinces had a right to legislate upon the subject.

But it would be idle to expect anything like correct reports or fair criticism from a section of the provincial press which could never rise above party, even in dealing with a great national question, and which was now doing its best to weaken the patriotic efforts of the legislature to mitigate the Chinese evil, merely for the ignoble purpose of damaging a political opponent.

LAND ACT.—House went into committee on the Land Act. Mr. Duck in the chair.

Having passed clauses 27 to 29, the committee rose and reported, asking leave to sit again.

AFTERNOON SESSION.—LAND LAWS.—Adjourned committee; Mr. Duck in the chair.

Mr. Beaven moved that clause 30 of the Bill to Consolidate the Land Laws of the Province be struck out. The clause provided for the sale of unsurveyed land and was the subject of a prolonged discussion.

Several opposition members maintained that the payment of ten per cent. of the purchase money gave the applicant a prior right to land applied for.

Hon. Mr. Smith said that such was not necessarily the case. The deposit of ten per cent. did not bind the government to issue a crown grant upon the fulfillment of the provisions of the act, but was accepted as a guarantee of the applicant's good faith.

In the event of two persons, each depositing ten per cent. of purchase money for the same piece of land, it was for the chief commissioner to exercise his discretion in deciding as to which applicant was entitled to the crown grant, and refund the ten per cent. deposit to the other applicant; but if the chief commissioner sanctioned the survey of such land and agreed to the outlay by such applicant he virtually conferred upon the applicant a prior right to acquire a title and was bound in honor and justice to issue him a crown grant.

Mr. Semlin said that while this clause was evidently framed to prevent the wholesale purchases that were being made, it certainly seemed to him that the payment of ten per cent. deposit upon the purchase money gave applicants a prior right and would enable them to hold land for six months.

Mr. Galbraith thought that land east of the Cascades should be sold for less than \$2.50 per acre.

Hon. Mr. Drake said that land east of the mountains would probably, upon the completion of the railway, become more valuable than land west of them.

Hon. Mr. Smith said it had been felt necessary to increase the price of land to \$2.50 an acre. If at that price it was not purchased all the more would remain for the actual settler. If the policy of selling land at \$1 an acre was continued, treasury funds would no doubt be augmented during the next year by at least \$200,000; but the government had thought it better in the interest of the country, that lands should not be sacrificed for the sake of a little present present prosperity at the expense of its future, and it had therefore been decided to charge the above price and allow only the actual settler to obtain land at \$1 per acre. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Beaven said with the permission of the house he would withdraw his amendment.

Mr. Drake moved that the clause be amended by enacting that the land should be surveyed before the expiration of six months.

Mr. Galbraith asked whether a man who disposed of his pre-emption could pre-empt again.

Hon. Mr. Smith: Certainly, and further: If a man has fulfilled all the necessary requirements and obtained a crown grant of his pre-emption, he is, I hold, eligible to again pre-empt and still hold his original claim; for in regard to the latter he would be a free man and as often as he fulfils the provisions required by law can pre-empt as often as he pleases.

Mr. Beaven asked whether a person could dispose of his certificate of improvement and pre-empt again.

Hon. Mr. Drake said section 15 of the present act which enacted that no person should be entitled to hold, at the same time, two claims by pre-emption, would answer the question.

A settler who had not obtained a crown grant to land taken up was still virtually only holding it by pre-emption, and could not therefore pre-empt elsewhere and still hold his claim to the first pre-emption.

Clause 30 passed.

Mr. Beaven thought that surveyed lands should, before being sold privately, be put up at public auction.

Hon. Mr. Smith said that the government had retained the power to put up such lands at public auction, but the cost of publishing notices of such auction and attendant expenses, and also the low price procured for land sold in this manner, would not always warrant such action, although as he had said, the government always had the option to dispose of lands by public auction should it be deemed expedient.

Mr. Semlin, in alluding to the provisions with regard to unpaid purchase money, said the penalty of forfeiture was too stringent, and not in the interest of the poor settler. He would move that the clause be either amended or struck out altogether.

Hon. Mr. Smith said that the clause was intended to apply to old outstanding claims, and provided for the legal col-

lection of purchase money. It did not apply to all land acquired by settlers under this act, but to older acts and ordinances. The chief commissioner could exercise his discretionary power and would never forfeit land coming under this clause unless it was absolutely unavoidable. It would apply to land which had been abandoned years ago by people who had never completed their titles, and the clause would give any one interested in the sale of such lands ample notice, and enable the government to cancel records and might be the only means of discovering whether certain sections were or were not abandoned. (Hear, hear.)

Clause passed.

A lengthy discussion upon the general effects of this clause took place.

In reply to Mr. Semlin, Hon. Mr. Smith said that one lease had been given of 35,000 acres of timber land; the lessee was required to erect a mill on Shuswap lake capable of cutting 50,000 feet of lumber a day. The government would receive for the lease of timber land the sum of \$25,000 a year. There were other applications in and the parties were willing to pay the ten cents per acre always in advance. In the case of stumpage tax there would be an expense incurred in collecting it; but in the case of these leases there would be no expense of collection.

Mr. Beaven said the clause leasing timber limits was a dead letter.

Hon. Mr. Smith replied that that was due to the fact that the parties who held the leases were allowed to cut the timber from Crown lands without any charge. For timber leases the government had received over \$200,000 last year.

Mr. Holgeen thought the clause should be struck out.

Mr. Galbraith favored its retention, and was not afraid to entrust the leasing power in the hands of the government.

Clause 35, as amended, then passed. Clause 36 to 56 were passed, when the committee rose and reported progress.

WATER RIGHT.—The private bill committee, on application of J. A. Webster and others reported that standing orders had not been complied with.

Adjourned till 2 p.m. Tuesday.

NOTICES.—Mr. Orr—to move amendments to bill No. 21, preventing the sale of land under the act except by public auction, of which 15 days notice shall be given, and providing that nothing in the act shall authorize the sale or conveyance by said corporation of the public school reserve, Government house, buildings, etc., within the municipality of New Westminster.

Health and Pleasure Resorts of the Pacific Coast.

This is a very useful work designed as a health seekers, tourist's and sportsman's guide to the sea side, lake side, foothill, mountain and mineral spring by Capt. Newton H. Cliftenden (who is now in Victoria) and of which the present volume is a second edition published by Messrs. C. A. Mackenzie & Co. It is 64 handsome size and printed on fine paper in large clear type and at the same time is prettily illustrated with wood cuts, and gives a variety of useful information as to the many charming localities with which it deals. Nor is British Columbia forgotten. In addition to a good general sketch of the province and its resources, Victoria is described as occupying a magnificent situation as a summer resort, and is referred to as having the most attractive surroundings of any city on the North Pacific coast. Its invigorating and healthful climate, splendid drives and abundance of game within a short distance render it without a rival, and Mr. Cliftenden predicts that with the increasing facilities of communication it must eventually become thronged with people from all parts of the coast. Quite a number of pages with some half dozen illustrations or more are next devoted to excursions from Victoria extending even up to Yale. This will be found a very readable work.

Marine.—The ship Challenger, and Don Nicholas are reported as having arrived in the straits, but up to latest evening nothing further could be heard of them.

On Saturday evening the ship Valley Forge, Capt. Love, 13 days from San Francisco, was towed to Departure Bay by the steamer Pilot to load coal for San Pedro. When off Cape Flattery, on Friday morning, the captain reports that the sailor named Martin Clausen, a German, fell off the cross jack yard and fractured his skull so severely that he remained unconscious for 36 hours, at the end of which time he died and was buried at sea.

On Thursday the steamship Mexico, Capt. Huntington, will leave the Victoria wharf at noon for San Francisco.

The ship Occidental has been chartered by the Vancouver Coal company to load coal for San Francisco.

Grand Walking Match.—A heel-and-toe walking match of fifty miles between L. W. McLaughlin, J. E. Perrin and J. Swanwick will begin at 11 o'clock to-day at Pavilion Ring. The match will end about 11 o'clock in the evening. Admittance, 50 cents.

FIRE.—The DeCosmos block in Chinatown was on fire last evening. One of the tenants, in celebrating his New Year, threw a pack of fire crackers on the roof of one of the story structures and 23 shingles became ignited. Chief Engineer Phillips and a policeman extinguished the flames; but the escape of the beautiful block, which, architecturally speaking, is an ornament to that part of the city, was very narrow.

LUMBER CUT.—The immense quantity of lumber on hand has caused a number of San Francisco shippers and dealers to agree to check importation by laying up several of their vessels until the surplus has been disposed of. This arrangement has been agreed upon by W. J. Adams, Hanson & Co., Simpson & Bros., Pope & Talbot and others.

ARTION SALE.—Messrs. J. P. Davies & Co. will sell at the Garrick's Head this morning the fine billiard tables and mirrors and pictures contained in the billiard room belonging to the saloon. The sale will commence at 11 a.m. sharp.

THE steamer G. E. Starr will make weekly trips between Tacoma and Port Hammond in the spring. An effort is being made to have Hammond created a port of entry.

SHINGLES.—On Sunday night the steamer R. Dunsmuir arrived from New Westminster with 54,000 shingles from the Royal City Planning Mills for Mr. J. P. Sayward.

THE Supreme Court will sit at 11 o'clock to-day. Judgment is anticipated in the action of Hartney vs. Onderdonk.

THE line was down last night.

The Coming Contest.

A large number of people collected on James Bay bridge yesterday morning to witness Hanlan and Lee start for practice. The weather was rather unpropitious for a cold northerly wind was blowing and the water in the harbor was choppy.

HANLAN AND LEE.

About half past ten the champion oarsman and his companion appeared upon the scene habited in racing shirts. General admiration was expressed at the appearance of the two, and many a person unconquered with their abilities would, from a cursory glance at them, when at rest in the boats, consider that Lee was a stronger rower than Hanlan. Lee is of wiry build, without an ounce of superfluous flesh, possesses an iron frame, and has long arms which he seems to know how to use. His appearance when dressed in ordinary costume is very deceptive, as those who saw him yesterday can testify. Hanlan is a model of what a perfect oarsman should be. Of splendid physique, compactly built and very muscular, his strength is especially perceptible in the region of his loins and *biceps flexor* muscles of his thighs. A noticeable feature in his rowing is the regularity of the clockwork-like stroke, long in reach, imbued as it seemed with pressure from every part of his body, and from which the strain was removed at the exact moment the purchase was gone. He brings the butts of the oars well home and loses hardly an instant of time in taking the next stroke. His boat seems to maintain the same speed whether the oar is in or out of the water, while a regularly recurring jump of Lee's boat was noticed at every stroke. They both started away, Hanlan leading a little thirty strokes. They were followed by Seeley in a shull, and rowed up through the Gorge and under the Craigflower bridge into the open water beyond, of which Hanlan expressed considerable admiration. Numbers of people collected along the wharves and at various points to witness their return. They rowed out again over the same course in the afternoon. Hanlan says he has not got a strong grip of the oar and has often, when seeing strong, famous oarsmen straining every muscle in their endeavors to catch up with him, wondered how it was that he, with so little effort, could, as it were, "walk" away from them.

THE RACE.

Cotford was out over the course earlier in the day looking in excellent form. His brother, John Cotford, will assume the position of trainer, Seeley having retired. Lee has not yet rowed over the Esquimalt course, but is rather in favor of it as being the most open. He considers the Victoria harbor course to be a tortuous one in addition to the objection of having to run beneath the Rock Bay bridge. The betting yesterday was 5 to 1 on Lee, but Cotford's backers are as confident as ever. The oarsmen will leave the boat house at the same time to-day as yesterday. Another committee meeting will be held to-night at the Occidental hotel.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO AN OLD CITIZEN.

Yesterday morning about 8 o'clock Mr. Duncan Cameron, of James Bay, was discovered to have met with a fatal accident as he was returning home from a shooting excursion by being thrown out of his spring cart. The body was first discovered by Mr. Robert Kerr, who immediately returned and gave information, whereupon Mr. Dodd with his two boys, Martin and James, returned with him to the scene. The body was found lying beneath the cart, which was at once removed, considerably bruised about the head, with blood about the mouth. The horse seemed to have managed to break the body band and slid out of the harness without breaking the harness; lying near were the deceased's gun and other necessities of a sportsman's expedition. Information was immediately sent into town and Superintendent Todd went out to view the body and make the necessary arrangements for bringing it to town. The locality where the accident occurred is on the new Gorge road about a quarter of a mile from the Gorge. At this spot there is a ravine across which the road has been built up. From some cause or other the horse instead of taking the road apparently turned down the hollow, and Mr. Cameron, discovering the mistake, appears to have endeavored to turn him up the steep bank of the road, in doing which he was evidently pitched out of the vehicle down the embankment some ten feet, and the cart then fell over on him. The horse unknown to Mr. Cameron's family arrived home on Sunday night, and as the deceased was often away for some days his death was not noticed until the evening of the tragedy. The body was conveyed to Mr. Hayward's undertaking rooms, Government street, but subsequently removed to the residence of the deceased. The cause of death was concussion of the brain.

Misreporting.—One of these fine days the public will find an animal of the genus Reportor depending by his ears from the bar of the house to which they will be nailed. The outrageous misstatements that appeared in the Standard yesterday were of a particularly vicious nature. What our esteemed contemporary can hope to gain by such conduct it is difficult to say; but its columns would appear to be a sort of sewer through which is sluiced the garbage of low minds.

Weekly Colonist.—Particular attention is directed to this number of The Weekly Colonist. The supplement has been greatly enlarged and advertisements which formerly occupied much of the space are excluded and reading matter of an interesting character takes their place. Copies may be had at the bookstores and the publication office.

LOWER KOOTENAY.—In response to an order of the house, returns were furnished yesterday in which it was stated that 17,500 acres of land in the Lower Kootenay district had been leased to Mr. W. Bullie-Graham for a period of ten years at an annual rental of \$100, and during the last five years a rental of 5 cents per acre upon lands reclaimed and brought under cultivation. In return for this Mr. Graham will have to export in British Columbia during the first three years a sum not less than \$15,000, and during the balance of the term not less than \$10,000 per annum.

THE CONVERSATION last evening was largely attended. The programme was more than usually interesting, the singing, readings and recitations being remarkably well rendered. Another entertainment will be given two weeks hence.

CONCERT.—A concert in aid of the funds of St. Michael's church, Lake, will be given at the Philharmonic Hall on Wednesday evening, Feb. 5th.

THE line was down last night.

Chinese Festivities.

The neighborhood of Cormorant street and adjacent thoroughfares last night presented quite a lively scene. Cormorant street in particular being lighted on either side by brilliant Chinese lanterns of various devices. At stated intervals during the evening the festive fire cracker burst out in some fresh place and seemed to rend the earth and air for the good or bad spirits that attend the New Year's festivals of Chinatown. In one quarter a small stream of water was kept going as a precaution against fire, a very necessary safeguard, taking into consideration past experience, the inflammable nature of the surrounding buildings and the reckless manner in which the fiery bombs were cast about. Up to the present, however, no untoward event has occurred.

COTSFORD AND HIS TRAINER.—We were sorry to hear yesterday that Mr. Seeley had resigned his position of Cotford. A misunderstanding has arisen between Cotford and his trainer with the result that Seeley declined to train his man any longer. It seems a pity that any difficulty should arise at such a critical time as the present, and the committee are naturally concerned. Any change in the method of training can hardly, at this late hour, be beneficial, and in the interest of Cotford's backers it is hoped matters will be amicably arranged as soon as possible.

PERSONAL.—It is said that Capt. Powers, who came from Portland last summer to relict the ship (Gibbsburg), and who has since been plying between Columbia river bar and Puget Sound, will shortly go into business in this city.

A GRACEFUL ACT.—Upon the Chinese being informed last evening of the illness of a white lady in the neighborhood immediately desisted from fireworks and other noisy demonstrations.

COMPLIMENTARY DINNER.—A private dinner tendered by one of the managing committee was given to Messrs. Hanlan and Lee at the Occidental hotel last evening.

W. N. BOLD, Esq., who has just returned from San Francisco, will go to New Westminster to-day.

English Mail.—(Per Northern Pacific Railway.)

The truth is not always to be spoken. At Lord Salisbury's last dinner last month a gentleman who was at Lord Salisbury's last dinner, worth \$12,500, in response to a toast said unblushingly that he hoped his lordship would come out of his recent action as to artizans' dwellings with clean hands, but he very much doubted his doing so. Not only is this reverend gentleman indebted to his lordship for his living, but he is a recognized pensioner on the house of Cecil. His remarks were not allowed to pass unnoticed by Lord Salisbury, who in a caustic speech attributed them to a fervent after-dinner excitement. This gentleman panper only echoed in a moment of forgetfulness what his class are endeavoring to frustrate—interference with the existing order of things, especially when the poorer classes may be practically benefited. Lord Salisbury's latest work of philanthropy is to make the government take some notice of the horrible condition in which many people live and by just and stringent laws enforce sanitary measures, though they may curtail the incomes of the rich.

The difficulty which the rich have in quite understanding the position of the poor was well illustrated in a speech by Lord Lorne at Glasgow on Tuesday. He has been making many speeches on immigration to Canada, often very good, though with a little too much of the gazer in them; but on Tuesday he propounded a new idea. He thought wealthy assist at home could not do better than assist emigrating families with £50 or £100 each. "Families with able-bodied men and women among them might rest assured of success, if they could get any of their wealthy fellow-citizens to give them £50 or £100." Does Lord Lorne really think that the hard-working, rough-living, industrious families, who succeed as agricultural immigrants, would fail here if they had £100 of capital each? His father's crofters would tell him a very different story and so would the plowmen and thatchers of the south.

Canadian Journalism.—The veteran journalist David Wylie, of the Brockville Recorder, writes of the retired veteran, Dr. Barker, of the Kingston Whig—

And now the old Whig has reached the half century, thanks to the energy and pluck of Dr. Barker and his energetic successor, Mr. Pease. The journalists of the present day have but little knowledge of the trials of their predecessors. Politics, no doubt, are keenly discussed now, but let them remember they have a broader field. The government half a century ago was a tyrannical early proscription of the liberal stripe and to content against. Newspaper establishments were repeatedly broken up by the enemies of the popular will. Traitors and rebels were the softest epithets hurled at men whose only desire was the freedom of the masses from the persecution of those who sought to encircle Canada with a state church and all its surroundings. Noble men who gave utterance to sentiments calling for reform both in church and state were treated as criminals, but thanks to their sturdy independence and the strength of their convictions they stood the test of the persecution and their desire to free the country of their birth or adoption from the hands of an oligarchy who sought to crush out the spirit of a people who desired equal justice to all. Thank God, those days of darkness and suffering have come to an end, and the government of to-day, be it for good or evil is only what the people themselves make it.

All honor to the early "journalists of Canada." Those of them who are alive—and alas the number is but small—deserve like Dr. Barker the respect which follows a life of trouble and care; but how often are the old pushed aside for those who know little of the labor of hand and head, freely given by the old journalist, to help on the progress of the country in order that those who follow may take their ease under their own vine and fig tree, none daring to make them afraid!

KAMLOOPS, the centre of the great farming and ranching interests of B. C. (Okanagan, Nicola and Spallumcheen districts are tributary to this point, the future interior metropolis. Secure lots now. ISSUES & GRAVELLY, Express Building, Yates street.

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DELAYED DISPATCHES.

EUROPE.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—The wind blew a hurricane all last night. Much damage was done in the city. The glass roof of Westminster aquarium was demolished during a performance. A panic ensued and several persons were hurt. A printing office in Haymarket was unroofed and a boy killed. Many vessels were wrecked and a large number of lives lost. Telegraph communication with the continent, also the Atlantic cables, was interrupted for several hours. The storm raged in Paris. Railway and telegraph communication is broken in all directions and wires are prostrated. There was much damage done in the suburbs. Many persons were injured in the streets. An immense number of lamps and windows were wrecked. Trees were uprooted and chimneys demolished.

EASTERN STATES.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 26.—Early this morning a fire broke out in the State prison at Stillwater and in spite of all efforts all the buildings were destroyed. All the prisoners, including the Younger brothers, were taken out and placed under a strong guard in the yard. The loss is probably \$50,000.

BOSTON, Jan. 27.—A Herald's Providence dispatch announces the failure of Edward Bowditch, the largest shoe dealer of that place. His largest indebtedness is to New York parties.

RICHMOND, Jan. 26.—Ex-Gov. John Letcher died this morning at his home in Lexington.

IRELAND AND EGYPT.

Mr Joseph Chamberlain on the Relation of England to Those Countries.

Egypt A Source of Danger.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—Another important speech was made by the Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, President of the Board of Trade, this evening at Newcastle. He said that he had no expectation or wish of receiving expressions of gratitude from Ireland for the measures of simple justice which he had advocated. He believed that the majority of Englishmen wished to be friendly to Ireland, but they were not unnaturally annoyed by the continual insults aimed by Mr. Parnell and his followers at Lord Spencer and Secretary Trevelyan. Mr. Chamberlain regretted that the utterance of Sir Stafford Northcote had the effect of reviving Orange activity in the North of Ireland, but he was at a loss to know why the mild eloquence of his friends of the Opposition should have had such potency among Orangemen. In conclusion, Mr. Chamberlain assured his hearers that the Government would give to Irishmen every privilege accorded to Englishmen, to be exercised by the former under the same terms and restrictions as govern the latter. Speaking upon the Egyptian question, Mr. Chamberlain said that England could not in duty or honor leave Egypt to anarchy, which would be sure to follow the withdrawal of English troops from Egypt proper. He believed that the Government would ultimately succeed in establishing order in Egypt, but the proposition of annexing the country was not to be thought of, for the reason that the possession of Egypt by England would be a permanent source of danger.

A Lion on the Rampage.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 16.—"Charlie, the lion tamer" keeps his menagerie, consisting of a fine Shetland pony and two huge African lions, in a barn on the west side during the winter season. On Monday morning he entered the barn accompanied by several children, a lady and Mr. Harris, and prepared to enter the cage. Before doing so, however, for some reason he made the children go out of the barn. When all was ready he opened the cage and quickly stepped in, having arranged with Harris to close the door, but this important part of the programme was forgotten

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Assessment Act and Province
Revenue Tax.

VICTORIA DISTRICT.
Including Victoria City, Victoria, Lad-
North and South Saanich, Esquima-
Highland, March-sen, Sooke, Alber-
Clayoquot, Barclay, Quatsino, Sa-
Island and James Island Districts.

are now due for the year 1881, and payable at
office, at the Treasury, James Bay, Victoria; Asses-
ment taxes, if paid on or before June 30th, 1881, are
lectable at the following rates, viz:—
1/2 of 1 percent, on Real Property.
5 cents per acre on Wild Land.
One-fifth of 1 percent, on Personal Property
1/2 of 1 percent, on Income.
If paid after June 30th, 1881—
1/2 of 1 percent, on Real Property.
5 cents per acre on Wild Land.
1/2 of 1 percent, on Personal Property.

of 1 per cent. on the me.
R. JONES,
Assessor and Collector
Jan 15th, 1884
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